

Black Gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus obsoletus*) in Rhode Island.—In looking over some newly-received bird skins in the collection of Mr. Jas. P. Babbitt of this city, I came across a specimen, a fine female in nearly full plumage, of this rare Falcon, which I succeeded in purchasing and added to my collection. It was shot by Mr. Arthur Scudder at Tiverton, R. I., on December 26, 1896. He was duck shooting from a boat over wooden decoys, and at the time the Gyrfalcon was shot it was hovering over the decoys, as if preparing to pounce upon one of them. I referred it to this form by Ridgway's 'Manual,' and after carefully studying over Mr. William Brewster's five series of Gyrfalcons, I felt still more certain of its identity. — A. C. BENT, *Taunton, Mass.*

Golden Eagle in New Jersey.—Mr. J. H. Fleming of Toronto writes me that August 9, 1897, a live immature Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) was offered him for sale by its captor, a colored man, who had recently caught it near Long Branch, New Jersey.—FRANK M. CHAPMAN, *Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York City.*

A New Name for Dryobates v. montanus.—Since the name *montanus* seems to be preoccupied in the genus, I would suggest that the name *monticola* be adopted for the Rocky Mountain race separated by me under the name of *montanus* (Auk, XIII, 1896, p. 32). So far as I have been able to ascertain, *monticola* has not been used in the genus *Dryobates*. — A. W. ANTHONY, *San Diego, Cal.*

Sennett's Nighthawk (*Chordeiles virginianus sennetti*) at Madison, Minn.—August 13, 1891, I secured a Nighthawk that is very much lighter in color than any specimen of *C. v. henryi* that I had ever seen. I was inclined to believe that it was a juvenile of the latter.

On August 15, 1894, I secured another specimen of this very light form. Last spring I sent the latter specimen to Professor Robert Ridgway, who pronounced it *C. v. sennetti*.

As Mr. L. B. Bishop states (Auk, Vol. XIII, p. 134), Sennett's Nighthawk cannot be mistaken for *henryi*. Both of my specimens are very light colored, and lack the white (in ♂) and tawny throat patch (in ♀) of *C. virginianus* and *C. v. henryi*.

My first specimen was a wounded bird when secured. I kept it caged for 24 hours, and when it died and I dissected it I found its stomach full of small insects and a few small grasshoppers.

The following are the data of the two specimens :

Collection Albert Lano, ♂ : Length, 9.25 ; extent, 24.00 ; wing, 10.00 ; tail, 4.32. Weight, 2½ ounces. August 13, 1891. Collected at Madison, Minnesota.

Collection Albert Lano, ♂ : Length, 9.00 ; extent, 22.25 ; wing, 8.25 ; tail, 4.00. Weight, 2¼ ounces. Collected at Madison, Minnesota.

It gives me pleasure to add this new species to the list of birds of Minnesota. — ALBERT LANO, *Aitkin, Minn.*

The Northern Raven breeding in New England. — During a trip to the outer islands of Penobscot Bay, Maine, I found on June 15, 1897, a brood of three young Ravens (*Corvus corax principalis*), fully fledged and grown, in the possession of two fisherman's boys. They were taken from a nest in a spruce tree on a small uninhabited island about the middle of May, being at that time about ready to fly. One of the old birds was seen hovering at a safe distance. In captivity they each had a wing clipped, and remained at large about the house, though one, wilder than the others, escaped several times to the woods.

One of the boys conducted me to the nest. It was about twenty feet from the ground, two-thirds way up the tree, in a crotch close to the trunk, and was a great accumulation of gnarled, crooked sticks, some of the largest at the bottom being as thick as a man's thumb. Some two feet across on top, its size was about that of the nest of the Red-tailed Hawk. It was deeply hollowed, profusely lined with grass and especially sheep's wool, and emitted a strong, disagreeable odor. On the branches below were caught numerous sticks, which evidently the birds had dropped. A few days later I examined a nest of the Common Crow on a neighboring island from which the young had recently left. It was almost exactly like the Raven's nest, except that smaller sticks were used, wool was entirely absent, and the strong odor was lacking.

I purchased the young, and took them home with me alive. Two of them are still (September 10) in health; the other died August 5 from some bowel trouble. Moulting was first noticed about July 20, when blue-black feathers began to appear in the dull brownish under parts. They are still moulting, the head being the part most affected.

Their habits in captivity are not unlike those of the Common Crow, especially in reference to their hiding of objects. But they manifest more decided carnivorous tastes, preferring flesh to everything else, and tearing up bodies of birds or mammals like veritable hawks. A live young Marsh Hawk incarcerated with them in their roomy cage was next day killed and entirely devoured, save the leg bones and quills. They are very noisy when hungry, and their harsh croaking is audible at a considerable distance. — HERBERT K. JOB, *North Middleboro, Mass.*

The Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) on Long Island. — The European Starling seems to have successfully established itself on Long Island. In the summer of 1896 I was informed that this bird was nesting in the tower of the Boys' High School Building at Marcy and Putnam Avenues, Brooklyn. Of the accuracy of this report I was unable at the time to acquaint myself personally. Lately, however, the Starlings may be seen perched on, and flying about this tower at almost any time. It is appar-